

The Trail

**JULY
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EDMONTON, ALBERTA

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Notes and Comments

The recent annual report of the National Gallery of Canada states that the Canadian War Memorials, "unique and unrivalled among war records," continue to be stored away

Something to Do

"both to their own detriment and the public loss." This immense collection of paintings has been exhibited in England, the United States and Eastern Canada, but has never come out West. Here is a chance for the Alumni Association. The National Gallery very willingly sends its pictures on tour. "There is no doubt that this work, now in its tenth year, is having valuable effect on the general knowledge of art in the country. The exhibitions are frequently the first sight a community gets of good and original works of art of any kind, and create the first knowledge that there is a rapidly developing and vital Canadian art in existence." A small loan exhibit from the National Gallery has hung in the University library for the last year, brought there at the University's expense. Such exhibits should come more frequently, that students might have some little opportunity for intelligent knowledge of art. Perhaps culture would then cease to be considered as a secondary and not really necessary result of university life. By bringing a selection of Canada's War Memorial Pictures to Edmonton and Calgary and perhaps other cities, the Alumni Association would not only serve its alma mater, but would give the people of Alberta the opportunity of seeing pictures that have created much interest elsewhere. The chief obstacle is the heavy freight charges, but enthusiasm and vigour can overcome this, and may even make the exhibit of benefit to our University Memorial Fund.

Since the end of the war, nearly six years have gone. Its hatred and bitterness still distort our thoughts and actions, but its nobility we are prone to forget. War is an evil thing, but it glorifies

"To the End, to the End, They Remain"

those whom it destroys. War we must forever abhor, and we must so purify our public conscience as to make it impossible; but we must not forget the men who died for us—for in remembering them we remember courage and high-mindedness, all that is essentially opposed to war. To remember them is to admire what is good and hate the trickery and blindness which bring wars to pass. They died for us. Can we in decency be indifferent to their memory? *They died for us.* These words mean what they say. Read them again and ponder them, and when you feel the full weight of your debt, blush that the University of Alberta has not yet after six years raised a lasting memorial to its sons who died fighting.

The University of Toronto has built a magnificent memorial tower; McGill has set up several graven tablets; and we have done nothing. A year ago the Alumni Association took over the work of raising the Memorial Fund and put it in the hands of a committee. That committee has done its best, and now has resigned in disgust at our apathy. The University of Alberta has seven hundred graduates and thirteen hundred undergraduates, and its Memorial Fund has reached the total of six hundred dollars!

What are we going to do about it? What *can* we do? If we have any self-respect, if we have any pride in our university, if our college spirit is anything more than an empty name, if we have any common gratitude towards those

who died for us, we can do nothing but give increasingly to this fund. We must give more than we can afford so that our giving may be hallowed by the spirit of sacrifice, for only such a spirit is worthy such an end. Do you hesitate at a sum of money! Remember that those who "laid the world away" valued not lightly what they sacrificed — comfort, ambition, learning, comradeship, and life itself.

The University of Alberta graduates can give five thousand dollars a year to the Memorial Fund. Everyone should pledge an annual contribution of ten or twenty dollars, or more if he can afford it. If we do not immediately increase the fund sufficiently to assure the erection of a memorial within a few years, we should quit the pretense and abandon the cause as unworthy. We must not fail. Send your contributions to the University of Alberta Memorial Fund, in care of the Alumni Association.

The Class of '24, some hundred and sixty strong, is the largest class that has graduated from the University of Alberta, and **"Hail! Hail! the Gang's—"** promises to be a substantial addition to the Alumni Association. At this early stage each annual graduation increases manifold the Association's ability to do good work, and it *will* do good work if each member realizes the importance of his own membership. This is the attitude in which, we hope, the new graduates will join us, and recognizing as we do the strength that they will bring us, we urge them to join the Alumni Association without delay. There they will find the warmest of welcomes.

The formation of the Calgary branch of the Alumni Association is for us an event of great importance. We are waiting for other cities to do likewise. With the large alumni population in and near Calgary, this should be a most active outpost of the University. Here's wishing it the best of luck in a career of usefulness to its members and to the Alma Mater!

Following is the newly-elected executive of the Alumni Association:

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S. R. Laycock, M.A., B.D., B.Educ.



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Neo-Cultural Education

R. F. SHANER, PH.D.
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY

A quaint and pathetic tale is told of an Alberta farmer. The war-time wheat crop had placed him, for the first time in his life, above the perpetual struggle for life's necessities. After discharging all debts, and acquiring all things needful and needless that he could think of, he found himself still encumbered with abundance.

Suddenly he remembered his ancestors. It mattered not that

"Chill penury repressed their noble
rage,

And froze the genial current of their
soul."

He at once selected a dozen worthies from the family album and had them done life-sized in crayon. His dining-room was transformed into a miniature banqueting hall. The absence of armour in no way detracted from his gallery of heroes. He took enduring pride in the bank of grave faces, each flat and featureless as the unbroken prairie, now chubby with red crayon and set off in gaudy gilt frames. More discriminating eyes, alas, praised them chiefly for hiding still more distressing wallpaper.

We may smile at the artless extravagance of the simple Ukrainian peasant. Sadder cases can be found in any industry that the Midas touch of the Great War turned to gold. And what is more important, they will continue to appear long after the twentieth century has returned to normality. For better or for worse, the young man at twenty-five can now earn more than his grandfather could at forty, and many will enjoy an affluence that a few years ago existed only in the imaginations of labor-union organizers.

Such a great increase in average wealth naturally has a large influence on the general well-being of the nation. It has already created serious problems in politics and economics. Other and more obscure effects are not so widely recognized. It is to one of these I would like to direct attention. It seems to me that

the present and future economic changes will profoundly influence the public schools; that, paradoxical as it may seem, the ever growing industrialization of the world will force the abandoning of the utilitarian curriculum, and the substitution for it of a modified cultural course.

When the industrial revolution was in its youth, it powerfully stimulated the growth of popular government. The two together then furnished the impetus for another characteristic development of the nineteenth century—universal education. It seemed necessary to fit men and women for a life of machine production, and to instruct them in the art of self-government. To accomplish these tasks, the modern public school system was devised.

Although the aim of universal education was from the first utilitarian, the curriculum, except in such obviously needed courses as reading, arithmetic, and the like, was at first very far from being so. Subjects of study in the higher grades, on the contrary, comprised an assortment of fragments borrowed from the ancient classical discipline. That glory of the Renaissance was in the last stages of decay. In England sons of good families passed through the artsocratic "Public Schools," and entered the universities. There they acquired a certain proficiency in mental gymnastics, and some true culture from human associations. A university was a sort of mineral-spring sanatorium, where a new and healthy regime of living benefited the student, while the bitter waters of pedantry received the credit for the transformation. When less fortunate children were sent to the new elementary schools, they were given prescribed draughts of the same bitters, here, of course, duly bottled and labelled. The surroundings were not so salubrious, and the expected improvement did not result.

Then came the flood of scientific discovery. The world at last had something else to think about than the wisdom of

the ancients and the controversies of the Reformation. The practical parent desired his children to be furnished with a fair sample of the world's knowledge, a knowledge which he himself lacked, but which he conceived in a vague way to be useful to his offspring. Since he had no special predilection for the learning of the past, the uselessness and barrenness of which he heard so much, he demanded that at least a portion of the current discoveries be added to the school program.

Such an addition may or may not have been useful in the sense its advocates meant it to be, but it carried with it the acceptance of the criterion "usefulness," and prepared the way for a narrow and severely practical sort of education. Genuine technical schools appeared in England, and, in the eighties, the technical high school came into existence in the States and Canada. Today every city that can afford one, has its technical high school, which undertakes, not to teach that general scientific knowledge that underlies all technical processes, but to train its students for definite trades. Smaller towns and cities which cannot erect such expensive plants, have condensed the arts and college preparatory part of the high school's work, and have added business courses and the like.

The popularity of such vocational education is beyond question. Hard-headed business men are enthusiastic over it. Somewhere around 98% of all students, they say, will leave school for an everyday job, later on to marry and bring up a family. Whether we like it or not, that is all they will or can do. Time spent in school is short enough at best. Cut out the frills and prepare the youth for life!

Professional educators ought to be pleased to find business men and manufacturers enthusiastic over education. They have at least retreated from their old stand, that schooling would make the masses too light for heavy work and too heavy for light work, and that the education of other people's children is none of their concern anyway. It is too bad that such practical men, who look only at facts, are grievously at fault about these very facts; that they advocate

practical education that is not practical, and urge a preparation for a life that no one lives.

Running through every defense of vocational education one finds the assumption that an age of machinery demands increased technical knowledge of even the humblest workman. This assumption was made at the beginning of the industrial era, and is still considered a truism. As a matter of fact, the very reverse is true. The ideal of our day is not that piece of apparatus that requires great skill to operate, but an intricate automatic machine which needs only to be fed by some person absolutely innocent of any technical training whatsoever. During the war, school girls ran lathes and turned shells with an accuracy not dreamed of by the most expert old-time mechanics. The modern matron is balked when her kitchen oil stove goes wrong, but finds no difficulty in operating a very complicated automobile. Technical processes of an elaborate sort, for which no machine has been devised are now subdivided. Articles formerly made by one highly trained artisan are now manufactured by a number of men, each of whom performs a simple and non-technical operation. Instead of emphasizing technical skill and practical education, the use of machinery has almost extinguished the one and has about done away with the need for the other.

Another assumption that gives power to that attractive phrase, "education for life," is even less true than the first. In the beginning of our industrial development it was fondly hoped that mankind would work the long hours that its ancestors did. The life of the masses, it was believed, would be spent in the workshop. Other forms of human activity would continue to be the function of the few. Hence the need for exclusively practical training. Today we are no longer so optimistic, but we still assume that the major part of most peoples' time and interest is and must be in their daily toil.

The facts are, however, quite different. In regular occupations, the universal eight-hour day is no distant dream. Even the farmer, who likes to believe that he is as hardworking as his grandfather,

and as self-sufficient, is quite modern in this respect. The specialized grain grower or truck farmer would be surprised to learn how his hours of leisure and light labour have increased. Apart from the artificial conditions brought about by labour unions, such a decrease in the hours of work is inevitable. Franklin calculated that, in his time, four hours of work a day by everyone would suffice for the material wants of man. The producing power of each man has increased tremendously. He does not need to work from daybreak to sunset to obtain a livelihood, and he will not. The great increase in wealth has induced a temporary increase in population that partly counter-balances it. But if the history of middle classes is any guide, the general increase in comfort will ultimately result in a stationary population. When the birth rate again falls, the effect of machine production on the hours of labour will be more marked than it is now. At the present time, as Woodrow Wilson expressed it, the average man sleeps eight hours, works eight, and has eight hours of recreation.

Hardly less marked is the decadence of the spirit and pride of craftsmanship. Gone is the village blacksmith of Longfellow, who had no time for anything but the Sunday service, and who found a real justification for life in doing his daily work well. We cannot blame the labour unions for all this. The automatic machine and the extreme subdivision of industrial processes have robbed the workman of any real delight in achievement. The old time butcher could take pride in cutting up a hog in the neatest fashion; not so his descendant in the modern packing plant, who stands in one wet, slippery, bloody spot all day long and severs five hundred heads with five hundred simple monotonous cuts. There are dozens of trades that once challenged the whole man. Today they have been given over to the machine designer and the production expert. The plain man works for the money there is in it—and looks forward to the eight hours of real living.

The early Victorians predicted, and our "practical" men still believe, that mankind is destined to become a great

group of highly-trained artisans, whose whole life is bound up in intense production. In fact, the picture has turned out otherwise. The mass of mankind today has need for less skill, works shorter hours, makes more money, and has more leisure. The industrial world has gone a long way towards reproducing the Athenian democracy, in which the demos did a few chores each morning in the ward committee room, and then had a full day to listen to political orations, study philosophy, or take up any new thing that came up the dusty road from Piræus.

From all this we can draw the conclusion that the so-called practical education is decidedly unpractical. When the manufacturer talks about "education for life," he really means education for production. He would have the schools prepare for the eight hours of work which do not need any special preparation, and ignore the eight hours of leisure that do. The technique of earning money is not half so difficult as the art of spending it. If anyone doubts this, let him reflect on the fruitless extravagance after the war, and on the pathetic attempts to get some real good out of unprecedented earnings. It is time that we become really practical, that some part of the school curriculum be devoted to the art of spending money, of getting the most out of leisure hours.

Now, a training in the art of spending money is not a new thing. It is nothing else than a cultural education. The wealthy and leisured classes since the dawn of history have gone either to the devil or to philosophy. If a nation of newly-made gentlemen is to be saved from the first fate, the public schools must fill their minds with something worth while to do and think about. That something has always been found in a general education.

For many, the provider of such abiding interests will continue to be the Church. One lamentable result of the general upset of religious belief has been a paralysis of the Church in this important office. Think what we may of its creeds, the little country church could beckon the dullest lout one day in seven, and lead him to see that there is some-

thing more in life than food and raiment. The present "Fundamentalist" controversy is of much more than doctrinal significance. The liberal who left the Church, thinking the life of business and industry worth while for itself, has been disillusioned. He is renewing his lapsed membership and is making a determined effort to remake the Church into a congenial home for his higher self.

For the non-ethical part of a general cultural education the modern world must look to the public schools, in which the cultural curriculum should be stressed as never before.

It is not my purpose to bore my readers with a dissertation on a cultural curriculum, the general content of which is pretty well agreed upon. The change in conditions would necessitate a slight change of studies here and there, and involve some shifts in emphasis that are worth pointing out.

The sciences that are studied should be pure, and not applied. A fraction of the time and money now spent on manual training, put into pure physics and chemistry, would be a far better preparation for industry. The early advocates of technical training, and especially Huxley, did propose precisely this, and deprecated any attempt to teach trades wholesale. We need to return to this point of view. Natural history, and especially local natural history, will create an intelligent appreciation of the world about us, and be of real value to the ever-increasing army of autoists and out-of-doors pleasure seekers. The mental twist that the study of pure science engenders will tend to counteract the mischievous effects of organized propaganda from which democratic nations now suffer. Quackery in medicine, religion and politics will have less appeal than it does at present. I would not suggest that we be made into a nation of physicists and zoologists. We would be insufferable. A reasonable amount of science will have the same chastening effect on the higher self that the study of formal harmony and counterpoint has on creative musical genius.

So long as culture embraces the best that has been thought and done in the world, as Arnold emphasized it did, the

study of languages and literature, both modern and ancient, will endure. The cause of English and modern languages needs no special pleading. But the lovers of the classics have a right to object to some of the things said about them. I cannot see why the study of Latin grammar should be ridiculed when the study of French grammar is considered a necessary step to an adequate knowledge of the French language. Our generation lives in the present and underrates the past—a state of mind that the study of science intensifies. If the study of Latin and Greek does nothing but focus attention on the achievements of the past, and make the ancient world a little more real, it is well worth while. Perhaps the texts could be selected with such an end in view. I shall always remember with delight a course in the hymns of the early Latin and medieval Christians. Perhaps it is heresy to suggest that such a course supplant the Oration against Cataline, but its subject matter would give the Protestant a religious and historical perspective that he generally lacks.

There is one subject seldom taught in high schools, that should be added. In a time when every political question is becoming more and more an economic one, and important economic policies are settled by universal suffrage, it seems incredible that not even the barest rudiments of political economy are taught below the college and university. Economics should be bracketed with civics, and both emphasized as prerequisites for intelligent participation in national life.

One more suggestion. Why not remove drawing and music from the catalogue of accessories, and make them major subjects of serious study? As an instrument of learning, drawing is every-bit as important as French or German. As a handmaid to accurate thinking it is as essential as mathematics. In this day of municipal art galleries and the omnipresent phonograph, the best that can be seen and heard is the privilege of everyone. Every one of us has inherited an artistic chromosome from his barbarian ancestors and has more powers of aesthetic enjoyment than we realize. A little well-directed instruction will help us

discover an interesting part of our better selves.

It may be objected that all this is true enough of some eastern city, but does not apply to a pioneering province like Alberta, any more than it did to pioneering Ontario. I think it does. The motives that brought us to Alberta are just the least bit different from those that planted the loyalists from New England and the Ulsterites and the Scotch Highlanders in the hardwood forests of Ontario. All too

many of us are here to get rich and get rich quick. Premier Greenfield, in one of his first utterances after his taking office, pointed out this grave defect in our provincial character. Our occasional jabs at our friends south of the line are ill chosen, for we are tarred with the same stick. If another wave of prosperity is not to ruin us utterly, we should see to it that our educational agencies of all sorts implant a few more ideals and interests and avocations in the rising generation.

English Literature Without Shakespeare

DR. R. K. GORDON, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH

(An address delivered to the Dramatic Society at the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's First Folio.)

When we try to think of English literature without Shakespeare we may be inclined to say as Cleopatra did after the death of Antony, that there is nothing left remarkable beneath the visiting moon. Yet we would be wrong. There were heroes before Agamemnon and good English writers before Shakespeare. Beowulf and the ballads would still be there; Chaucer and Spenser would be the same. It is worth remembering, too, that, even without Shakespeare, the age of Elizabeth would be great in poetry and in prose. In fact his absence might have one advantage. We would be fairer, perhaps, to his contemporaries. A modern reader is surprised at the cool way Dryden talks of Beaumont and Fletcher and Shakespeare and Ben Jonson together. True, he ranks Shakespeare first in the great things, but to him they are all good dramatists, all more or less faulty, and none of them sacred from the critic. This is as it should be. The republic of letters should not be turned into a limited monarchy, with Shakespeare ruling in England and Burns in Scotland.

But, however sober our praise, it is a plain fact that English literature of the last three centuries—and especially of the last century and a half—would be very different without Shakespeare. To say just what the differences would be is another matter. Literary influence means

something deeper and more intimate than the borrowing of a phrase or a plot. When Shakespeare takes a story from Holinshed we do not speak of Holinshed's influence.

Now, Shakespeare has had enormous influence, and of many sorts. He showed what could be done with English in description, in portraying men and women, in the expression of tragic or comic feeling, in swift natural dialogue. But the influence of the new standards he set up has, for the most part, been indirect. In England, at any rate, he has been followed by no succession of great dramatists. His influence on English drama is the least part of the story. Anyone can see that Tennyson's historical plays try to be like Shakespeare's, and also that they do not succeed. A more characteristic example of Shakespeare's influence is Tennyson's haunting and morbid lyric *Mariana*—inspired by a single line in *All's Well*.

But some of the glories of English literature would be undimmed if Shakespeare had never been. Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel* would be just as strong and polished; *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* owe something to *As You Like It* and *Midsummer Night's Dream*; but Shakespeare has no hand in *Paradise Lost*. Pope and Johnson both edited and praised Shakespeare, but they are not sealed of his tribe. Burns's poetical forbears lived

north of Tweed; he did not learn much from the Southerner. And so one might go on. We could still make a good showing even with our best men off the team.

Some writers, indeed, have resented Shakespeare-worship as superstitious idolatry. "When I was a very little boy," wrote William Cobbett, "there was a jubilee in honour of Shakespeare, and as he was said to have planted a mulberry tree, boxes and other little ornamental things in wood, were sold all over the country, as having been made out of the trunk or limbs of this ancient and sacred tree . . . of which probably more wood was sold than would have been sufficient in quantity to build a ship of war, or a large house. . . . Shakespeare, who is cried up as the great interpreter of the human heart, has said that the man in whose soul there is no music, or love of music, is 'fit for murders, treasons, stratagems and spoils'. He seems to have forgotten that Shadrach, Mesbach and Abednego, were flung into the fiery furnace (made seven times hotter than usual) amidst the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, sackbut and dulcimer, and all kinds of music; he seems to have forgotten that it was a music and a dance-loving damsel that chose, as a recompense for her elegant performance, the bloody head of John the Baptist, brought to her in a charger; he seems to have forgotten that, while Rome burned, Nero fiddled; he did not know, perhaps, that cannibals always dance and sing while their victims are roasting." There is more of the same sort, but enough has been quoted to show what Cobbett would have thought of this afternoon's business.

All I can do here is to note a few different examples of Shakespeare's influence. Take Sir Walter Scott first. "The blockheads," he wrote, "talk of my being like Shakespeare — not fit to tie his brogues," but for all that he is like Shakespeare. The *Waverley Novels* surely owe something to the historical plays. The great figures in the plays, so firmly drawn, so unforgettable—Richard II and III, Prince Hal—were they not in Scott's mind when he made his own portraits of Richard I, Elizabeth and James, and Louis XI? Is it accident that Scott chooses different periods of

English history from Shakespeare, and so escapes comparison with the greater writer? Are not the soliloquies in the novels the prose counterpart of those in the plays? The daring and triumphant mixture of tragedy and comedy, of high and low ranks, in Shakespeare has been an example and challenge to all those who like Scott fill their pages with varied scenes and a miscellaneous population.

If Scott took lessons in drama, dialogue and character drawing, Keats learned other things in the same school. Keats was educated not by his schoolmasters at Enfield, but by the English poets, and by Shakespeare above the rest. Yet what the pupil got is not easy to describe.

Of course there are echoes in Keats of famous Shakespearean passages, such as the one in *Othello* about "antres vast and deserts idle." But that is not the main thing. For him Shakespeare became a touchstone by which to try and discard most of his early weaknesses and vulgarities. "I never quite despair when I read Shakespeare." His best sonnets were modelled on Shakespeare, and one of the most touching was written down in a copy of Shakespeare's poems. Keats was eager to try his hand at drama, and, if he had lived to do it, from Shakespeare again would have come his aid.

To come to our own time. Thomas Hardy's Wessex peasants surely learned some of their talk from Shallow's servant Davy and his like. Some of the great scenes in *The Dynasts*—Moore on his way to Corunna, Nelson dying in Hardy's arms, Wellington at Waterloo—would be less great but for Shakespeare's pageant of English history. And *Tess* would be without its wonderful motto—"Poor wounded name—my bosom as a bed shall lodge thee." And are not Meredith's favourite women sisters of Rosalind, Beatrice and Viola? What would Barrie's play *Dear Brutus* be like if *Midsummer Night's Dream* had never been written? Shakespeare's spirit, like Caesar's, still walks abroad—but with happier results.

Many of the noblest pieces of English prose owe some of their power or beauty to echoes of Shakespeare. Lamb and Hazlitt are full of open or disguised

quotation. Burke's language is usually independent, but in some of his most highly-wrought passages he borrows a phrase or two from Shakespeare. When he speaks of the bonds between England and America he draws on *Othello* and *Hamlet*. "These are ties," he says, "which, though light as air, are as strong as links of iron. Let the Colonists always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your government; they will cling and grapple to you."

The ordinary language of educated people has been enriched by Shakespeare as by no other of our writers. To mention this is not to digress from my subject, for anything which makes a language richer or more supple affects literature. There is no need to give a list of familiar Shakespearean phrases. But two points may be noted. We quote Shakespeare unawares, as M. Jourdain spoke prose without knowing it. We do not think of phrases like, "The King's English," "The short and the long of it," "a tower of strength," "yeoman service," "to wear your heart upon your sleeve," "metal

more attractive," as being quotations. They have become part of the ordinary stuff of the language. The second point is this: The idea in "more honour'd in the breach than in the observance" could be more simply and directly expressed, but so familiar have such phrases become that we use them in preference to simpler ones.

Without Shakespeare English literature would have counted for less in Europe. The story of his fame and influence on the continent has many chapters, and is not closed yet. Schiller, Goethe, Victor Hugo are three out of many who in spite of the barrier of language have learned from the English master.

And if literature helps to shape the ideals of men—and only a fool or cynic can doubt it—Shakespeare has left his impress on men as well as on books. In the *Outline of History* he is mentioned once in a footnote. But it must have given even Mr. Wells some trouble to keep him out. At any rate, it does not matter. His influence is all around us—"as broad and general as the casing air."

Too--Too!

(OFFICIAL HORN OF CLASS '22)

Can it be two years since we tripped down those steps from the platform in Convocation Hall? (They had a hand-rail this year.) Can everyone still make paper roses, or would you have the same jolly crowd gathered in Athabasca or Pembina to do it? Dr. Lehmann promises to lead that noisy lot on another pilgrimage when we reunite in 1927.

This has been a busy year for '22, scholastically speaking, as eleven of our class receive degrees again: B.Sc.: I. Jones and Jim Nicol; B.D.: Alex. Ogston; LL.B.: Armour Ford, McBrine, Sig Nielson, Stutchbury; M.Sc.: Scroggie and "Brub" MacDonald; M.A.: Tom Hart, Pegrum and Minnie Wershof.

Speaking of degrees, Minnie Wershof says that now she has her M.A. she is going to stop working at a "job with wages" and enjoy a "position with a salary." Helene LaFleche, Lois Black

and Jimmie Adam belonged to that group in Law, but Helene decided to start work for her Master's degree instead, and Jimmie is out teaching, though he is coming back to finish later. Lois is continuing her work at Berkeley. Elmslie Gardiner will be back at Berkeley again next year going on with his investigation.

In two years the members of the class have managed to scatter over the globe. As we saw by the last *Trail*, "Pat," our president, is in California. Nearer home there is Thelma Butchart, who has joined the pedagogical ranks and will be at home—and at school—at Sedgewick on and after May 5th. Peter Miskew has his hands full teaching and doing graduate work in the bargain.

Across the sea, Arthur Morgan is getting along splendidly. As may be expected, he is carrying a course at the

Sorbonne and intends to work during the summer term either there or at Grenoble.

Margaret Wilson is the doctor for the whole district around Irricana. Don Philp is with the Hamly press in Edmonton; and Chub Charlesworth, his friends will be pleased to hear, is spending the summer at the Ponoka Mental Hospital (too many first classes, Chub).

Kemper writes (though not to us) that he has had a busy time during the Easter vacation. His boating experience on the Saskatchewan helped him, with a companion, to make a record trip from Oxford to London. From there he travelled down to Historic Devon on a "push-bike."

Jimmy McCabe is working for his M.A. in old Glasgow. He expects to get his degree in September and will probably be home in October. Are all Scotchmen as uncommunicative as Jimmie? Could ye no' spare us a line for auld lang syne?

Al Swanson writes from "Ioway" that the girls down there can't play basketball as they do at the U. of A. Speaking of basketball, the coast cities will be en-

livened this summer by the presence of Edna Bakewill.

A message has been received for Tubby (christened Harold) Thornton: "To retain that athletic figure, accustom yourself to regular walks—from Ogden to Calgary is suggested. These are most beneficial if taken in the stilly night, when street cars are hushed and silent, and the mind is free for meditation." Next year we understand that Tubby is going away to study for his Ph.D.

Imagine Daniel Alec Calder Webster holding down the managerial chair of a New York publication! As he so aptly spoke in our Senior play: "My name is Riches and I offer thee (the *Trail*?) a store of wealth exhaustless as the sand." How about an article to the *Trail*, Dan, entitled "Broadway Lights and How I Illuminate Them"?

"Pete" Sanderson hasn't many idle moments. At present he is preparing a report for the Research Council on "Mineralogical Analyses of Cretaceous Rocks." On the first of June he is going to work for the Provincial Geological Survey and in September he will continue his studies at Yale as Assistant in Geology.

Publications by Members of the University Staff

The extent is not generally realized of the contributions to knowledge that are being made by the University of Alberta teachers. Some of these have already been noted in the *Trail*, and here follows a list of publications made during the past year. This list is not complete, but later issues will attempt to note what this omits.

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

On the Phenomena Attending Seasonal Changes in the Organization in Leaf Cells of *Picea Canadensis* (Mill) B.S.P.: F. J. Lewis and G. M. Tuttle. *New Phytologist*, vol. 22, Dec. 1923.

The following is from an abstract of this paper in *Nature*, Feb. 2:

"In observing the effect of the change from winter to summer upon the contents of the living cells in *Picea Canadensis*, it

was found that with the advent of summer starch reappears in these cells, the chloroplasts are reorganized, the pigment alters in character; but a striking result of the further work of these authors is to show that these changes appear to commence early in April in Canada, quite independently of the surrounding temperature, and occur in darkness to the same extent as in light."

The Anatomy of Coniferus Buds: F. J. Lewis and E. S. Dowding. *Annals of Botany*, vol. 38, No. CXLX. April, 1924.

It was found that these buds are divided off from the older parts of the stem by a rigid plate of thick walled tissue, below which the pith breaks down to form a cavity. These structures persist, and can be recognized at the nodes of the old branches.

Developmental Studies in the Genus *Collybia*: E. H. Moss. *Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute*, Toronto, vol. XIV., Pt. 2.

This paper deals with the manner of the unfolding of the fruiting body of the velvet-stemmed mushroom.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Some Preparations from Malric and Fumaric Acids: H. G. Oddy. *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, No. 9, Sept., 1923.

Positive Halogens in Derivatives of 2-iodo-4-aminotoluene: R. B. Sandin. Submitted in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Chicago, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

Loxus, Physician and Physiognomist: Miss G. Misener. *Classical Philology*, vol. XVIII, No. 1, Jan., 1923.

"It is impossible to determine the date of Loxus from the few authentic fragments. The central doctrine upon which his science of physiognomy is built, the location of the soul in the blood, connects him with Empedocles and the Sicilian school of medicine.

"The blood is the seat of the soul. The signs given by the whole body vary with the swiftness of the blood. When the blood is copious it causes the body to be large and ruddy, the hair solid and dense, but it dulls the keenness of the intellect."

On Ovid A.M., ii-19 and iii-4; W. G. Hardy. *Classical Philology*, vol. XVIII, No. 3, July, 1923.

In this note it is pointed out that these two elegies have a similar theme, the superior desirability of a difficult or dangerous love, and it is probable that the poet here, as elsewhere, is drawing from a common stock of themes, in vogue during his stay in Italy.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

An Elizabeth Diarist: E. K. Broadus. *Dalhousie Quarterly*, April, 1924.

A study of John Manningham, whose especial interest is in connection with his description of the performance of *Twelfth Night* in the hall of the Middle Temple in 1601.

The Song of Beowulf: Translated by R. K. Gordon.

This is a prose translation published by the Dent Company in their series of classics called the *King's Treasuries*.

DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY

Biological Notes on Parasites of Prairie Cutworms: E. H. Strickland. Dominion of Canada Dept. of Agriculture *Bulletin*, No. 26.

Wherein are described the life histories of six parasites that infect the larvae of night-flying moths.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY

Saunders Creek and Nordegg Coal Basins, Alberta, Canada: John A. Allan and Ralph L. Rutherford. *Fourth Annual Report on the Mineral Resources of Alberta*, 1922, Part I.

This deals with two important coal basins in central western Alberta about which little geological data was available.

An Occurrence of Iron on Lake Athabasca: John A. Allan and Alen E. Cameron. *Fourth Annual Report on the Mineral Resources of Alberta*, 1922, Part II.

In discussing the commercial possibilities of producing iron-ores from this district it was pointed out that the report shows clearly the development of such ores could not be a commercial success within the near future.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The Mystery of Walker's Ear: A. L. Burt. *The Canadian Historical Review*, vol. III, No. 3.

One hundred and fifty years ago Thomas Walker, of Montreal, lost an ear in an assault. The culprits could not be discovered, and the incident was responsible for the recall of the first English Governor. In this paper the cloud of mystery that surrounds the assault is cleared up.

The Horoscope of Mars: A. L. Burt. *The Queen's Quarterly*, Feb., 1923.

This is an analyses of the art of warfare in modern society to find out what forces are at work to suppress and to encourage war.

Sir Guy Carleton in His First Council: A. L. Burt. *The Canadian Historical Review*, Dec. 1923.

The investigation throws light on the character of this man as a tyrant and a dishonest politician.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

The Spectroscopic Orbit of H.R. 6532 and the Radial Velocities of Ten Stars: J. W. Campbell. *Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory*, Victoria, vol. II, No. 5, Sept., 1922.

The purpose of radial velocity work in astronomy is the accumulation of data regarding the line of sight velocities of the individual stars, in order to investigate the fundamental problem of the dynamical structure of the stellar universe.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

Some Present-day Tendencies in Philosophy: J. M. MacEachran. *Philosophical Essays presented to John Watson*.

This essay treats especially of the relation between science and philosophy, and in concluding the author states that—"Just as in the larger questions with which philosophy has always been concerned, there is much to be gained by a closer co-operation with science, so in that sphere of human values in which the philosopher is bound to be more particularly interested, there is everything to be gained by a better understanding of the results and methods of psychology."

The Psychology of Neurosis: E. D. MacPhee. *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, June, 1923.

A study of the development of the symptoms of neurosis and a critical examination of the Freudian hypothesis.

Effects of Primogeniture on Intelligence. E. D. MacPhee and C. B. Willis. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*.

An experimental investigation of the intellectual capacities of two hundred and nineteen pairs of children, being the first and second born in the family.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Audible Sonic Beats from Inaudible Sources: E. W. Boyle, S. C. Morgan and J. F. Lehmann.

Showing that it is possible to listen to the interference of two trains of waves which are themselves inaudible.

A Photographic Method for Investigating the Interference of Ultra-Sonic Wave Trains: R. W. Boyle and J. F. Lehmann.

Dealing with the dust figures produced by the interference of ultra-sonic wave trains, with photographs.

Photographs of Ultra-Sonic Standing Waves and Certain Diffraction Effects: R. W. Boyle and J. F. Lehmann.

A Determination of Ultra-Sonic Velocities in Water and in Sodium Chloride Solutions. R. W. Boyle and S. C. Morgan.

The above were read at the Royal Society of Canada, May Meeting, 1923.

Diffraction by a Circular Aperture: S. Smith. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 1923.

This deals with the distribution of energy in an ultra-sonic wave after it has passed through a circular opening in a screen.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

The Rate of Growth and the Food of the Lake Sturgeon: W. F. K. Harkness. *Publication of the Ontario Fisheries Research Laboratories*, No. 18, Feb., 1924.

This is a preliminary report which will later be followed by further investigations on the life history and habits of the Sturgeon. The economic significance of this work is that it will determine the practicability of artificial propagation of this fish so as to have an increased supply for industrial purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Numerous papers by Dr. J. B. Collip on insulin, glukokinin and the endocrine glands have appeared in biological and physiological journals.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

A. W. Downs and N. B. Eddy: Some Unusual Appearances of Nucleated Erythrocytes in the Circulation Following Repeated Injections of Splenic Extract. *The American Journal of Physiology*, Feb., 1923.

A. W. Downs: The Present State of Our Knowledge Regarding Rejuvenation. *The Canadian Medical Association Journal*, Nov., 1923.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Bulletins of the University—Fall Pigs in Alberta: J. P. Sackville and R. D. Sinclair; Oat Silage vs. Sunflower Silage for Fattening Steers: J. P. Sack-

ville and J. E. Bowstead; Problems in Swine Feeding: J. P. Sackville, J. E. Bowstead and R. D. Sinclair.

R. D. Sinclair in the *Nor'West Farmer*, Winnipeg: Pasture Crops for Pigs.

R. D. Sinclair in the *American Swineherd*, Chicago, and the *Farm and Ranch Review*, Calgary: Influencing the Type of Hogs by Feeding.

J. E. Bowstead in the *Nor'West Farmer*: Pasture Crops for Sheep.

J. P. Sackville and R. D. Sinclair in the *Edmonton Journal*: Profitable Pork Production.

DEPARTMENT OF SOILS

Measurements of Carbon Dioxide Evolved from the Roots of Various Crop Plants: J. D. Newton. *Scientific Agriculture*, vol. IV (9), 1924 (May).

DEPARTMENT OF FIELD HUSBANDRY

Progress in Agronomy in Western Canada, in *Proceedings of Western Canadian Society of Agronomy*. Third Annual Meeting. Sask. Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The Alberta Crop Improvement Association, in *Scientific Agriculture*, vol. IV, No. 6.

Tillage of Brome Grass Sod, in *Grain Growers Guide*, April 23, 1924.

Alberta Seed Growers at the International, in 1924 *Year Book*, *Claresholm School of Agriculture*.

The above are by G. H. Cutler.

PLANT BIOCHEMICAL LABORATORY, F. H. DEPT.

Newton, R.: Colloidal Properties of Winter Wheat Plants in Relation to Frost Resistance. *J. Agr. Science*, vol. 14, Part 2, pp. 178-191, April, 1924.

Newton, R.: The Nature and Practical Measurement of Frost Resistance in Winter Wheat. Univ. of Alberta, Coll. of Agr. Research Bulletin No. 1 (in press).

Newton, R., and Brown, W. R.: Losses in Wilting and Ensiling Sunflowers. (To be published shortly in *Scientific Agriculture*.)

Newton, R., and Brown, W. R.: Is the Apparent Winter-Killing of Red Clover and Sweet Clover a Result of Disease Injury? (To be published shortly in *Scientific Agriculture*.)

Convocation

Three honorary degrees were conferred at Convocation in May. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on David Lynch Scott, Chief Justice of Alberta, and on Christian Peter Marker, Knight of Dannebrog, professor of dairying and Alberta's dairy commissioner. On Vernon West Barford, A.A.G.O., was conferred the honorary M.A. degree for his distinguished services to music in Alberta.

This Convocation was notable for the admission of Professor James Bertram Collip, M.A., Ph.D., to the degree of Doctor of Science, the first time in the University's history that this degree has been given. The work presented in candidacy for this degree was judged by independent authorities in other universities, and they reported it to be of exceptionally high quality.

Following is the number of other degrees presented:

Bachelor of Arts, 69.

Bachelor of Commerce, 7.

Bachelor of Science in Arts, 6.

Bachelor of Science in Household Economics, 8.

Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, 3.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, 3.

Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering, 4.

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, 6.

Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture (B.S.A.), 11.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.Sc.), 8.

Bachelor of Laws, 32.

Master of Arts, 18.

Master of Science in Applied Science, 2.

Master of Science in Arts, 2.

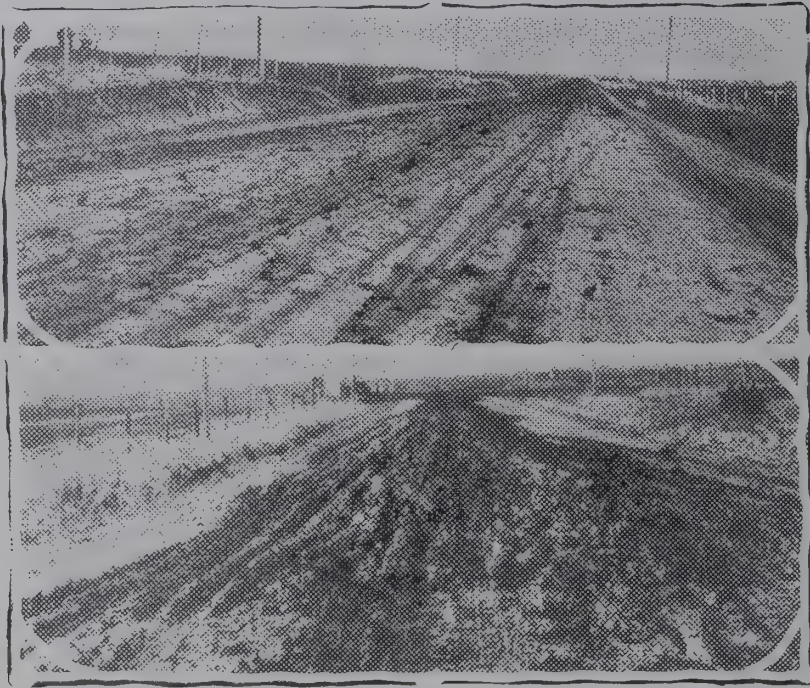
Master of Science in Agriculture, 1.

Bachelor of Education, 5.

Bachelor of Divinity, 1.

In addition twenty-one *ad eundem* degrees of various kinds were granted, and sixteen received diplomas in pharmacy.

Bituminized Earth Road Test



The industrial research department of the University of Alberta has just concluded a bituminized earth road experiment in which a binding extracted from Fort McMurray tar sands was utilized. The upper photo, taken on May 26 after a 24-hour rain, shows the surface of the treated earth road on the Fort Saskatchewan trail unaffected by the wet weather and the traffic. Mud thrown from the wheels of autos can be seen strewn over the surface of the road.

Lower view shows the clay road adjacent to the treated stretch, softened by the rain and churned into deep mud by the traffic. In the close forefront can be seen the line marking the commencement of the treated road where traffic has emerged from the mud on to solid roadway.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

From August 6 to 13 the British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Toronto, this being its fifth visit to Canada. The last Canadian meeting was held at Winnipeg in 1909. About 350 members are expected from overseas, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science is also co-operating. Twelve sections, representing different branches of science, will hold their own separate meetings, in which the discussions will include the leadings scientists of the empire. The

president of the Association is Major-General Sir David Bruce.

After the Toronto meeting there will be excursions into northern Ontario and a transcontinental trip with stoppages at several places. A general meeting will take place in Saskatoon to assist at the opening of the new Chemistry Building, and at Edmonton there will be a day of sectional meetings and public lectures.

Professor Lewis, largely through whose exertions the western visit is being made, is secretary of the Alberta committee, and Dr. Tory is chairman.

The Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the Hudson's Bay dining-room on Saturday, May 19, 1924, at 1:30 p.m.

The first business was the receiving of reports. The president, Miss Simpson, in reporting on the year's work, thanked Dean Kerr for his many services to the Association, and also thanked the executive and the editor of the *Trail*. Mr. Hollies, the treasurer, presented his report concisely. The report, having been audited by the Bursar, was adopted without any question. In reporting the *Trail* the editor, Mr. Jones, gratefully acknowledged help from many sources, and suggested that members might help their publication by giving news, by getting advertisements, and by patronizing advertisers.

Mr. Sanderson and Miss Tregillus drew attention to the vast amount of labour done by the secretary and treasurer, and moved that in future these officers be paid by the hour. Although heartily in favour of paying for this routine work, the meeting felt that to pay by the hour would not be practicable, and decided, on the motion of Mr. McColl and Mr. Gowan, to pay the secretary and the treasurer fifty dollars each for the year in future. On the motion of Mr. Armour Ford and Mr. Bert Rudd, like amounts were voted to the retiring secretary and treasurer.

The chief business of the meeting was the presentation of a motion to discard the present constitution in favour of a new one drawn up by the newly-formed Calgary branch. The motion was signed by Mr. Charles F. Reilly, mover, and Mr. James R. Davidson, seconder. Much discussion took place, but decision was postponed till an adjourned meeting to be held on the evening before Convocation, in order that delegates from Calgary might present their views. The chief changes proposed by the suggested constitution were that the governing body of the Alumni Association should be an Executive Council consisting of the president, secretary and treasurer of each branch (Edmonton organization henceforth to be one of the branches), and that persons with one year's academic stand-

ing at the University should be admitted as associate members of any branch society.

The meeting felt that these changes could be brought about by amendments to the existing constitution, and that constitutions should not be hastily discarded. To consider this point and to report at the adjourned meeting, a committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Ford, Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Herbert. In the discussion several speakers stressed the necessity of avoiding friction, for the spirit of the Association is more important than the form. Although the speakers did not agree wholly with the proposed changes, they felt that they showed a keen interest on the part of the Calgary members.

After this discussion, Mr. Dixon Craig tendered his resignation as chairman of the Memorial Fund Committee, and suggested that the new executive should consider its most important work to be the Memorial Fund.

A vote of thanks to the retiring president and executive was moved by Mr. Rudd, seconded by Miss Edwards, and carried. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again in the Lounge of Athabasca Hall on May 14, at six o'clock, before the annual banquet.

At the adjourned meeting Mr. Sinclair Budd, of Calgary, outlined the proposed changes in the constitution. Mr. Ford gave the report of his committee to the effect that the Calgary members had agreed to withdraw their constitution and bring forward a new resolution. In behalf of Mr. Reilly, Mr. Davidson then withdrew the constitution, and moved that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved—

1. That a committee of F. Armour Ford, J. O. G. Sanderson, W. B. Herbert, Harry Nolan, D. C. Sinclair and W. S. Budd, be appointed to revise the constitution of this Association, and to report to the next general meeting of this Association.

2. That the constitution shall make provision for reconstruction of this Association into a group of branch organiza-

(Continued on page 21)

OXFORD-ALBERTA DEBATE

An event of prime interest at the University this fall will be a debate between Oxford and Alberta. Canada's status as a nation within the empire will be the topic of discussion. The resolution reads: "Resolved that external affairs of Canada be conducted by the King wholly upon the advice of his Canadian ministers, and that any obligation thereby incurred be binding henceforth on Canada alone." The Alberta team, which will take the affirmative, consists of Messrs. Bryan, O'Brien and Mackay, with Mr. Mahaffy as substitute. The team was chosen before the summer vacation in order that it might put in some good preparation, as the debate may take place as early as October.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sir,—In connection with the Players' Club of the Alumni Association, a suggestion has been made to which I should like to give publicity in your columns.

As you are aware we formed, two years ago, a circle of alumni for the double purpose of studying drama and producing plays. About a score of members have attended meetings during these two sessions, and, although we have not yet found any favourable opportunity for producing a play, we have had serviceable discussions of modern drama. During the first session we had a series of Ibsen studies, and in the session just finished we considered modern English drama, derived mainly from Ibsen. In this study we devoted one meeting to Jones and Pinero, dealing especially with "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "The Case of Rebellious Susan." At another meeting the plays of Galsworthy were read, "Strife" and "The Skin Game" being the chief features. An interesting discussion arose out of the comparison of Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" with Dryden's "All For Love" and Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra." The social dramas of Shaw were the topic at two subsequent meetings, but we have not yet reached "Back to Methusaleh."

These meetings have been held at the homes of various members of the club,

and out-of-town alumni cannot, of course, participate in this periodical hospitality. But it has been suggested to me that they might at least participate in the study of the plays assigned for discussion at each meeting. If there are any out-of-town alumni who would care to join us in the study, it seems quite feasible that intimations of our meetings might be posted to them. As the plays assigned for reading are usually to be had from the library of the Extension Department of the University, arrangements could no doubt be made for having copies sent from there.

Any who wish to join our Circle as corresponding members will be heartily welcome, and should arrange by writing to me soon, so that the supply of reading material may be provided in good time. There is no membership fee for this club—the postage of books will be the only expense involved.

Yours truly,

J. ADAM.

ADDITIONS TO UNIVERSITY STAFF

The following new appointments have been made to the University staff:

Dr. W. C. Laidlaw, associate professor of Public Health;

Alexander J. Cooke, B.Sc. (Alberta), M.A. (Harvard), lecturer in Mathematics;

R. B. Sandin, M.A. (Alberta), Ph.D. (Chicago), assistant professor of Chemistry;

S. Neilson, B.A. and LL.B. (Alberta), instructor in Law.

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The Chancellor's Portrait

J. ADAM, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF DRAWING.

One of the attractions of the 1924 Convocation was the presentation to the University of a portrait of Chancellor Stuart. It is the work of F. H. Varley, painted during his recent visit to Edmonton, and a companion to the President's portrait painted by the same artist last year.

tically the dignified demeanour of the Chancellor. Future generations will see in this portrait a man of large vision and clear insight. If, at first, one is impressed by these qualities, rather than by the kindly sympathy and urbanity of Justice Stuart, a closer acquaintance with the



The painting shows Chancellor Stuart seated. He wears the academic dress of his university (Toronto)—a black gown with purple facings and borders of thin gold braid. In his hand he holds a trencher with yellow tassel. The erect poise of the head gives the impression of an alert mind engaged in judicial discrimination: The face is slightly turned away from the spectator, and the whole arrangement expresses very characteris-

picture will show that the latter qualities have also been realized.

In order, probably, to harmonize with the expression of judicial contemplation Mr. Varley has chosen to paint this portrait in middle tones. The head is not modelled up to any high light, the only approach to that being in the collar peaks and the trencher tassel. As was to be expected from one so closely associated with the ideas of that section of younger

Canadian artists known as "the Group of Seven," the color scheme of the Stuart portrait is highly unconventional. For Mr. Varley the age of bituminous background is past; here we have instead, behind the figure with its purple facings and gold braid, a surface of dull yellow faintly tinged with orange and broken by large masses of grayer tone. Brownish-red tiles on the floor accentuate the glow of color and sense of atmosphere which pervade the whole canvas.

Those who have seen the President's portrait will realize that the color schemes of the two canvasses are supplementary, and this gives a pleasing impression as they are seen hanging on opposite walls of the Senate Chamber.

There is no sense of hack-work in either of them. One feels that the artist has planned to build up in each case a distinctive unity of impression, created afresh out of the environment and search for character. It happens that he has done this at a time when ideas of portrait-painting, as of all forms of art, are in an unrestful condition. Tradition has been set aside; a new synthesis is being attempted. This demands of the observer an unusual effort of projection into the painter's mood. This is what Mr. Varley asks in the portrait of Chancellor Stuart. The more willing we are to approach the contemplation of it in this spirit, the greater will be our appreciation of this production by Canada's foremost portrait painter.

Marquis 111

G. H. CUTLER, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FIELD HUSBANDRY

The policy in wheat breeding in the Department of Field Husbandry of the University of Alberta, as laid down in 1917, was to develop wheat to suit the varied conditions of precipitation, growing season, altitude, etc., existing in the province of Alberta. Two more or less definite types of wheat are therefore kept in mind, namely: for areas of limited rainfall, a wheat of longer, stronger straw, and greater production than Marquis, with suitable baking and milling qualities; and for those areas where early fall frosts are feared, a productive wheat consistent with early maturity and good milling and baking qualities to substitute for Ruby.

Though several new and promising strains have been isolated or produced, the most promising new variety is a wheat which has been designated No. 111. This wheat is the result of selection from a natural cross-bred discovered in 1918. It appears to be a cross between Marquis and Red Fife, since it combines in a remarkable degree many of the good characters of these excellent varieties of wheat.

The original plant from which this new variety has sprung was conspicuously

productive. When discovered it appeared easily six inches taller than Marquis, with a correspondingly long open head. The straw was large, stiff and strong. These characteristics marked it as an individual of superior merits which, if preserved and studied, might prove of value as a new strain. Accordingly we picked it out and propagated it in 1919 to study its peculiar characteristics and ascertain if, when propagated, it would behave as did the mother plant. In 1919 there was sufficient seed of it to put out a row in comparison with Marquis. As the wheats approached maturity it was plainly evident that this was an entirely different variety of wheat from Marquis. It again towered some six inches above Marquis and gave promise of being considerably more productive. Inasmuch as there was much variation in plant and seed characters, however, selections were systematically made in order to stabilize the strain to one definite type.

In 1920 sufficient seed was available with which to put out a good-sized plot in competition with Marquis, and tests were carried out through 1920, 1921 and 1922. During these three years careful selection work was continued, until in

1922 a stable, constant, superior type of wheat was evolved. During the last three years, in plot tests, the following average results have been secured:

	Days growth	Average height	Wt. per 1000 kernels	Tons straw per acre	Yield of grain per acre Bush.
Marquis	109	40.67"	36.175	1.869	39.30
New Wheat..	112.67	45.33"	43.41	1.951	48.42

It will be seen that the new type of wheat, although some three days later, possesses a greater straw length, larger kernel, and a greater productive capacity than Marquis. The heavy rainfall in June and July of last year gave an opportunity of testing the strength of straw of this strain as against that of Marquis, which resulted in showing, in a most conspicuous manner, the great superiority of No. 111.

It should be pointed out, in justice to this wheat, that, while the average yield per acre for the three years under test is a little over 9 bushels more, an analysis of the figures show that each year the new wheat has outyielded Marquis by a little better than 9 bushels per acre.

The milling and baking qualities of the flour from this wheat, as shown by tests conducted by two independent milling laboratories in Winnipeg, are equal, if not superior, to those of Marquis or Red Fife.

If Marquis No. 111 proves as well as it promises at the present time, it will meet a number of important requirements, namely:

(1) Supplying greater length and strength of straw than Marquis for the limited rainfall areas where Marquis has been so short in the dry years as to be very difficult, if not impossible, to harvest;

(2) Off-setting the inevitably decreasing yields on older lands; and

(3) Decreasing the cost of production in wheat, through the maintenance of satisfactory yields.

It should be pointed out that, up to date, the aim has been to test this new wheat carefully at Edmonton and a few local points in the province, and not to multiply it for distribution. As a result, only a very limited amount of seed is available. The Department of Field Husbandry will endeavour to have it mul-

tiplied sufficiently so that a general distribution can be made in the spring of 1925. In the meantime it will be further tested by members of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association scattered widely over the province of Alberta.

Marquis No. 111 will carry its number until sufficient seed has been multiplied to place it out for general use, when it will be dignified by a name, as is the privilege of all new varieties of proven merit.

THE STRAGGLERS

We are the lonely stragglers,
Men who have gone astray;
Who started out with the old class shout
But dropped out on the way—
Marked "casualties" when the roll was
called
On Convocation Day.

Our paths run wandering outwards
From the Education trail;
For some weren't strong and the road
seemed long
And often slow and stale.
Then some there were of the hopeless
stuff
Who could do nought but fail.

Others there were grown restless
And their fingers would not slip
To clutch again at the scholar's pen—
They were bent for the rifle's grip.
They, too, were down on the "missing"
list
At the finish of the trip.

We are the lonely stragglers,
Men who have gone astray;
And we'll never claim, to conclude our
name,
The coveted sign, "B.A."
The hopes we had for a gown and scroll
Are dead with Yesterday.

Black sheep, forever wandering
Far from the parent fold—
The courses run and the things we've
done
Are scattered, vague, untold—
But our eyes still shine when the sun
goes down
In a blaze of Green and Gold.

FREDERICK B. WATT.
(Originally of Class '23.)

Varsity Sport

Since the last issue of this homely journal many vital developments in sport have been experienced here. Only a summary with very limited remarks can be offered at this late day, as most of the news has found its way through those somewhat necessary but *déclassé* channels, the papers, to our readers.

In both basketball and hockey our senior teams began brilliantly, but ended with but small reason for rapture.

After cleaning up the Edmonton all-star basketeers handily, and thus acquiring the Northern Alberta championship, the basketball team beat Calgary and Taber in the south, but lost out in two games to Raymond. They had to insist on Raymond's having the chance at the provincial title, as this team had been disqualified.

Later our team lost its next most important series to the University of Saskatchewan in two games, total score 47-44, each team winning on its opponent's floor.

The only explanations for this year's unusual weakness seemed to be partly over-anxiety on the part of the guards to score, and our centre player's allowing a loose man to roam.

The intermediates also lost the city title.

The hockey team won the Northern Alberta championship after the City League had been properly attended to, but lost their round in the provincial senior amateur play-offs against Canmore.

Returning home again, they lost a series against the Penn Miners, erstwhile "cellar finishers" in the City League, for the Duggan challenge cup.

Taken all in all, however, the hockey team deserve much commendation. This year's team, under McMillan (Aubs.) and Dr. Hardy, have re-established hockey at U. of A., and in so doing have accomplished something, for hockey is our premier winter pastime and winter is our main Varsty time.

The interfaculty hockey cup went to the Medent team, who won all their games. Apparently physiology, *et al*, and hockey form a compatible compound.

Men's athletics was wound up by the usual annual banquet, held this year in Athabasca.

The annual indoor track-meet was a big success as usual. The Seniors carried off the gonfalon largely on account of the versatility of Waines.

One of the household features in sports this term was the record of Dunc. McNeil's table of athletes at our dining room. This group challenged and won in every event they could think of, against all the other tables of the residence. Their list included rugby, hockey, basketball, golf, craps, baseball, poker and bridge.

To return to really important items, we mention the ladies. Their record for the year far outshone that of the men. In basketball they won eleven out of thirteen starts, being downed only by the North American champions, the Commercial Grads, in two games. They went as far as Winnipeg looking for trouble and found none.

Their hockey team also won for the women of this school an athletic prestige which is indeed notable.

The part played by the women in holding the annual indoor track meet was a very important one. Their events and enthusiasm make this affair worth while. One must grant, of course, that this indoor athletic business is women's forte. They also staged an athletic banquet and it was a "classy" affair, the decorations for it being alone worth going miles to see.

This completes our summary of the important athletic news for this last quarter.

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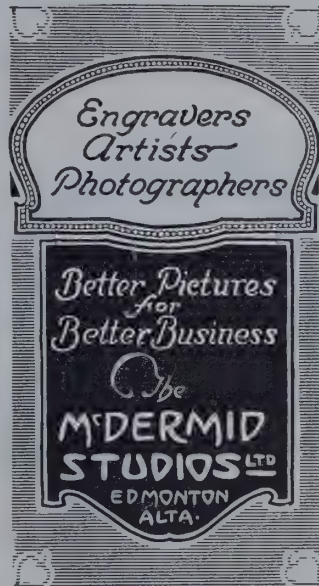
THE ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 15)

tions with a central executive stationed at Edmonton.

3. That the president, secretary and treasurer of any branch of this Association be appointed members of the Executive Council of the Association for 1924-25.

Mr. Craig objected that the wording of the resolution was obscure, and that the committee's hands should not be tied in any way. He felt that one meeting should be held in Calgary and one in Edmonton by the committee. Mr. Craig moved an amendment to the effect that the gentlemen named in the resolution be appointed a committee to consider revision of the constitution and to make recommendations at a general meeting of the Association to be held as soon as the committee deems wise. This amendment was seconded by Mrs. I. F. Morrison, and carried. Mr. Sanderson stating that he would be unable through absence to act on this committee, Mr. Craig was appointed to take his place.



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Odd Bits

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY join in extending to Cecil E. Race, our highly esteemed registrar, the heartiest congratulations on his recent election as an Asso-



C. E. Race, M.A., C.A., A.C.I.S.

ciate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

This position is one of high honor to the recipient, and very few candidates ever attain to the exacting qualifications demanded. In Canada there are only a very few associates of this institute, of which H.M. the King is the patron. Varsity is justly proud of Mr. Race and his achievement.

Mr. Race's appointment was based upon his fourteen years' service at the University and twelve as secretary of the Chartered Accountants of Alberta; on a thorough examination in a wide range of subjects, such as languages, economics, secretarial practice, mercantile law and kindred commercial subjects, and upon a number of special recommendations.

THE WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM went on tour after convocation, playing games at Banff, Kamloops, Penticton, Van-

couver and Victoria. They won every game.

IT MAY BE OF INTEREST to know that the Department of Architecture draws up the plans for the University Buildings in conjunction with Noble & Hyde, Montreal architects. Plans for the new wing of the University Hospital, which was built last year, were made by Professor Burgess.

AT MARTIN-HARVEY's memorable production of *Oedipus Rex* in Edmonton recently, about sixty University students gave effective assistance in the cast.

DR. R. W. BOYLE, Professor of Physics, accompanied by Charles Reid, '23, is spending the summer on a Canadian Government boat, carrying on experiments in the detection of inaudible sound-waves. It is expected that this practical testing of experiments that have been conducted for some years at the University of Alberta will result in greater safety for navigation.

IN THE *Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada*, 1923, an article by Chas. W. Gilmore, assistant curator of paleontology at the United States National Museum, contains the following:

"The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, is the fortunate possessor of the most perfectly preserved specimen of the soft-shelled turtle, *Aspideretes*, that has yet been discovered. This specimen was collected by George F. Sternberg, who has admirably prepared and mounted the skeleton in a life-like pose. . . . Through the courtesy of Dr. John A. Allan, I have been given the opportunity of describing this beautiful specimen, a work which has been greatly facilitated by the free use of an uncompleted manuscript prepared by Mr. Sternberg. . . . He recognized the specimen represented a new species, and had proposed the name *Aspideretes Allani* for its reception, and I take great pleasure in using this name in honour of Dr. Allan, who in the past two years, under difficult circumstances, has so successfully brought together a collection of vertebrate fossils that is already fairly representative of the wonderfully rich fields within the province."

DR. GENEVA MISENER, associate professor of Classics at the University of Alberta, is lecturing in Greek at the Chicago University summer session, from June to September. Miss Misener is giving two courses, an undergraduate course on Greek drama and a graduate course on Homer.

PROFESSOR W. H. ALEXANDER is spending the summer in archeological studies in Greece and Italy.

PROFESSOR F. J. LEWIS will be the delegate representing the Royal Society of Canada at the Imperial Botanical conference to be held in London, July 7-16. At the conference he will present "A Scheme for an Outline Botanical Survey of Canada." This paper will be an important contribution to the discussion on vegetation survey in different parts of the empire. Professor Lewis has been asked also to present the views of overseas universities in a discussion involving the possibility of exchanging staff-members and post-graduate students between the overseas and home universities, and, secondly, the desirability of providing further facilities for botanical research in the tropics and the dominions.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY, under Dr. Revell's efficient guidance, is fast collecting specimens of a somewhat rare and varied nature for the Museum. Dr. Shaner, associate professor anatomy, has made a considerable contribution in the way of wax models, which are being used for teaching. The attention of all graduates and students, irrespective of faculty,

is called to the fact that any contribution to the Museum will be greatly appreciated.

CLASS '24 has decided to hold its first reunion in 1929. Its permanent executive consists of Mr. Clarence Campbell, president, and Miss Gretta Simpson, secretary.

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL has appointed one of the students, at a salary of \$300, to act as a "central financial check" on all expenditures and equipment of societies in the union.

IN THE INTERFACULTY DEBATING contest the final took place between Agriculture and Medicine, the Meds winning.

THE GATEWAY published a special Convocation edition which included the examination results. It was mailed to the students so as to bring them the good or evil news on Convocation Day.

DR. A. C. RANKIN, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and director of the Provincial Laboratory, reports that the past year has seen a decided increase in the amount of pathological material examined, in the number of diagnoses of infectious diseases, and in the quantity of vaccine distributed to various points in Alberta.

J. MACGREGOR-SMITH, professor of agricultural engineering, is attending the summer session at Iowa State College.

PROFESSOR STANLEY SMITH, department of physics, is spending the summer at Victoria, carrying out some astro-physical experiments at the observatory.

Sparks from the Treasurer's Anvil

By R. T. HOLLIES

We are on the threshold of a new alumni year, a new executive have taken over their duties, and among them a new Treasurer will shortly be reminding us that fees are due for 1924-25. Before making our bow of adieu, we take pleasure in forwarding news of many old friends, and also we would again remind you that those of us who can should send our fee "tout suit" to keep the new Treasurer, H. R. Webb, as busy as a bee must be during a short summer.

The first word that reached us since our last spasm was from Duffield, Alberta, where

Miss M. MacEachern, '23, is teaching. Her brother, N. A., is at Wetaskiwin—news probably to many old timers in Applied Science before the war.

Miss Eva A. Brownlee, '23, is a reticent sort of person, but we can at least gather the information that she is staying temporarily at Minburn.

We are forcibly reminded of the energetic group of members that reside in Calgary when we read Sinclair Budd's letter from 200 Lancaster Building. It would be fine for the Association if a few more centres would

show even half the "pep" that the cow-town does.

Miss Constance E. McLaughlin, '21, was teaching high school at Chauvin, Alberta. Some real news of her doings will be found elsewhere in this number.

The Rev. W. Sykes has a mission field at Craigmyle, Alberta. He was able to scrape together two "berries" for the Association. Thank you, Bill, for your boost of the Trail, and may you have an excellent holiday in Old Blighty this summer.

Class '23 seems to have taken a keen interest in the Association from the start. Such letters as those from D. J. McKinnon, Bassano; Cedric Edwards, Camrose, and E. L. Churchill, 6024 Ellis Ave., Chicago, are ample proof of this statement.

C. T. Allwork, '22, is in the old country, but we have only an address, c/o Miss Fanny Beeby, 8916 85th Avenue, Edmonton, for him.

A short visit from C. F. Reilly, president of the Calgary branch, was our pleasure at Convocation time. We hope to see more of him during the Summer School session in July.

The "Vest Pocket Edition," '19, is an enthusiastic teacher in geology at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. With her teaching geology this Ohio University must have other interests than football in autumn, basketball in winter and baseball in spring. Good luck, Dr. Grace Stewart, in your work at Columbus.

Geology is much to the fore, as the next letter is from R. P. Miller, of the Department of Geological Sciences, University of California, Berkeley. He is still working up his Ph.D. in geology at that university, so there should be another one of us helping to educate the Yanks or their western cousins.

Mrs. Sybil Sprung McIntyre, of Reston, Manitoba, gives us word of Lila Fraser, of 413 Kennedy Street, Nanaimo, B.C. Miss Fraser is teaching.

J. Archer, LL.B., '15, dictates his letters from Lake Saskatoon, Alberta. Though he doesn't write them himself they are brief and to the point, which suggests that he is a busy, successful barrister.

Pat Donaldson was so pleased with our paper that he obeyed our oft-repeated instructions to the letter, namely: (1) Send your fees; (2) give any news of members that you can; (3) give news of yourself. His address is changed since our last issue to 625 E Queen Street, Inglewood, Calif. He gives word of Jean Stuart, whose address is Box 293-B R.F.D. 1, Redonda, Calif., a suburb of Los Angeles. The newly-married Art Carswell is at 2612½ 112th Avenue Sawtelle, California. Say, Art, we have not heard from you for many moons. We would like to.

We had a visit from Roy Taylor the other day, but he only stayed long enough to pay

his fees and say hello. A letter sent to Ponoka will reach him. He is in charge of the Battle River Mission on the Hobbema Indian Reserve.

Miss R. W. Cain, '19, is an enthusiastic high school teacher at Lloydminster. We hope that the smaller towns of the west will not attempt to copy the Edmonton authorities in continually harping on the high cost of education in a province where there are over 40,000 autos for less than three-quarter of a million people. We are tempted to write an editorial at length on this very important question.

We were saved possible worry when Fred Pennock wrote us a short time ago. First, he sent his fee, which saved the bother of a dun, and second, he wrote the accompanying letter on his business stationery, permitting us to solve, almost immediately, the beautiful though illegible signature to his communication.

Perry Hamilton has set a high mark for other Rhodes scholars to attain in the way he keeps his alumni fees paid up.

Dr. Bill Seyer gives little information of the work of the U. of B.C. except that they are at last getting the permanent building of that institution put up.

B. T. Mair, '22, talks of moving to the cement plant at Marlboro for his summer's work.

Chemistry seems our topic just now, so it will not be amiss to point out the capable way Arthur Scroggie handled the work of the Provincial Industrial Laboratories this spring, when Mr. J. A. Kelso was laid up with a very painful eye, received while practising golf. Mr. Kelso is again on his feet, but must now feel that he has the sort of assistant that "is there" in a pinch.

Miss Ivy Wilson, '22, spared time from her urgent duties of teaching 45 Calgary youngsters to drop a line and also send two years' alumni fees, all in the same breath. She also sent word of Miss Mary Kask, '22, who is teaching high school at Matsqui, B.C.

N. F. Bell, '19, of Islay, Alberta, is the capable editor of "The Radio," the paper of the Alumni Association, School of Agriculture, Vermilion. He kindly forwarded us a copy of the March number, which I am turning over to the editor for comment.—[We find the "Radio" a creditable broadcaster, and through its columns we tuned in on several of our own graduates.—Ed.]

It was like old times to get word from Esther Anderson, who is living at home, 9640 103rd Avenue, Edmonton. She is teaching in this city.

Miss Ethel Steele has returned to her home in Ponoka.

As I look through the letters I find several which commence, "Enclosed please find,

etc., etc." They are all signed by S. R. Laycock. It is well that our new President sets such an example.

We cannot dismiss Dr. N. A. Clark with a mere word; he sends much news: (1) Confirms Walter Middleton's address as Winfield, R.R. 1, Vernon, B.C.; (2) states that Jim Meagher has left Iowa State College (for the summer) to return to Marsden, Sask., and that Jim expects to return next autumn to Anus, Iowa, for further study; (3) N. A. himself may possibly visit his old haunts in Alberta during the summer. This is welcome news.

Our old class mate, Fred Batson, must be making it pay as an engineer when he can write such a newsy cheerful letter. Fred and Mrs. Batson are living at 310 Voorhees Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

Miss Alice Swanson sent a brief note from Clinton, Iowa, 800 3rd Avenue, but she gives no news of her work or pleasure.

A word of appreciation of the Trail was received from J. R. Drysdale. The wording was all contained on a cheque. This is real praise.

We had quite a bit of correspondence with J. H. Sayers, of Killam, Alberta, but we didn't get much news from him.

If you want to communicate with Miss Ivy M. Steele write via Ponoka, as she gave us no street and number for her New York abode. We doubt that just "New York State" will reach her.

We were afraid of getting through the year without word from Dr. William Berry, of the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, but early in April in came his two berries from Rochester and news of Mrs. Killam, who is living in that fair city.

Duncan, B.C., is still the home of W. M. Fleming, where he is district agriculturist for the B.C. Department of Agriculture. He, as a past editor of the Gateway, sends word of appreciation of the Trail.

E. L. Whittaker's brother was able to inform us that E. L. is still at Vermilion, and we wonder why we don't hear from him.

Islwyn Jones, '22, is spending the summer on a geological survey in southern Alberta.

Gretta Simpson, '24, is now on the staff of the Provincial Laboratory at the University.

Hilda Wilson, '24, is a pupil dietitian at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton.

Jimmie McMillan, Applied Science '24, is working with the Westinghouse Electrical Company in Calgary.

Irma Raver, '23, is a pupil dietitian at St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

Agnes McLeod, '24, and Annabel Raver, '24, have made application to the University Hospital to train as nurses in the B.Sc. course.

Hazel McIntyre, '24, is working at the Department of Education for the summer. In the fall she will be a pupil dietitian in the Vancouver General Hospital.

Geo. L. Wilson is very busy teaching high school at Lethbridge, so we understand why he had so little time to send any news.

Our most recent letter is from H. A. Kos-tash, whose address is Box 51, Hafford, Sask. Harry is principal of the school there.

Congratulations to Robert McQueen, '19, on his marriage and on his promotion to an assistant-professorship in political economy in Saskatchewan.

Victor B. Robinson, B.S.A. '21, has just obtained his M.Sc. from the Oregon State Agricultural College. A letter from the president of the college to Dean Howes speaks highly of Robinson's record.

Miss Sheila Marryat, '23, visited Edmonton for the performance of *Oedipus Rex*, and spent a hectic three days renewing university acquaintances before returning to her farm near Alix.

Sid Bainbridge, '21, was another one who breezed in like a breath of old times. He came to write post-graduate examinations. Sid is still preaching at Bashaw.

Bill Jacobson, B.S.A. '20, dropped into the editor's office some time ago. Since graduating "Jake" has been doing water-power investigation for the Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, Calgary. Others in the same work are Milton Brown, B.Sc. '13, James K. Jaffray, B.Sc. '16, and W. S. McDonald, B.Sc. '15. Jacobson and McDonald were running across each other for two years in the same office and neither knew the other was a U. of A. graduate until they attended the first meeting of the Calgary local of the Alumni Association!

Early in the spring Fred Whitman, '23, spent a short time in Edmonton undergoing an operation, but he returned to Luscar in time for the miners' strike.

Reuben Sandin, '16, received his Ph.D. at Chicago last Christmas, and is now back at our own department of chemistry.

Neil Stewart, B.A. '23, is with the C.N.R. engineers at Saunders Creek on the Brazeau line. He expects to go to McGill in the fall to continue his course in architecture.

News of Ag. '24.—Bill Anderson is weed inspecting in the southern part of the province. Jack McAllister is on the farm at Mundare. Don McCannel is doing agricultural reporting for the Edmonton Journal. Charlie Yauch is working in the Department of Soils, Gordon Malloch in the Department of Plant Biochemistry, and Wilf. Backman in the Department of Field Husbandry.

Snow comes rarely in Texas. Mrs. E. T. Mitchell, '11, has kindly given us the following extract from a letter sent on February 25 by her husband, Dr. E. T. Mitchell, '12, who is a professor in the University of Texas:

"Today is a great day for Texas. A heavy wet snow began falling this morning, and soon there was about three inches of slushy snow. Students went wild, bombarded class rooms, pelted professors, broke windows and riddled autos and street cars. The call of "prof" or "car" brought down a well directed barrage of snowballs on the unhappy individual. In vain the poor prof, loaded with books, shook his umbrella at them, called them hoodlums or cowards, and challenged them to single combat. He had to beat an undignified and angry retreat through a hail of snowballs. The automobiles with side curtains closed fared even worse. Volleys of hard-packed, wet snowballs riddled the curtains to shreds, and the car was lucky if it escaped with top intact. A street car escaped with every window smashed. Classes in "the shacks" were interrupted by volleys of snowballs through the windows. In the main building a history professor saw a crowd coming down the hall to raid his room. "Boys," he said, "you know how the men of the Middle Ages defended their castles." So they barricaded their doors with forms and tables and fought them off till the invaders retired. I had no adventures. My classes came early before the raids began. When they began we discreetly locked the office doors. At noon I waited a few minutes till the campus cleared. Then I had to run the gauntlet of only four or five, and I laughingly backed away, dodging a few scattered shots. A snowstorm is an event here. They have one on an average of about once in five years. When it does come the students go wild, and the discreet professor stays at home."

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Marriages, Births and Deaths

MARRIAGES

McQueen—Holdsworth—On Monday, May 5, 1924, at Edmonton, Monica Lisle, youngest daughter of the Reverend W. W. Holdsworth of Crowborough, Sussex, England, to Robert McQueen, B.A. '19, M.A. '20, assistant-professor of economics in the University of Saskatchewan.

Nelson—McLaughlin—Constance Elain McLaughlin, B.A. '21, to Robert Wilson Nelson, on Tuesday, April 22, 1924, at Spruce Grove, Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have made their home at Ribstone, Alberta.

Becker—Oliver—At Edmonton, on June 16, 1924, Lucy, daughter of the Honourable and Mrs. Frank Oliver, to Charles Becker, B.A. '20, LL.B. '22.

Stanton—McArthur—At Edmonton, on June 30, 1924, Mary Ann Beryl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McArthur, to Hugh Ellsworth Stanton, B.A. '19, LL.B. '21.

Strickland—Fairfield—At Lethbridge, on May 31, 1924, Alice Fairfield, B.Sc. '24, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fairfield, to Edgar Harold Strickland, professor of entomology in the University of Alberta.

Coursier—Duclos—At Edmonton, on July 5, 1924, Geraldine Florence Duclos, B.A. '23, daughter of the Reverend J. E. and Mrs. Duclos, to Dr. Heber Leon Coursier, of Revelstoke, B.C. Dr. and Mrs. Coursier will make their home at Wainwright, Alberta.

BIRTHS

Graham—To Dr. and Mrs. N. F. W. Graham, '15, a son, Donald Tuttle, at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, on February 10, 1924.

Fish—To Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Fish, a son, at Taber, Alberta, on May 6, 1924.

DEATH

Hipkin—At Victoria, B.C., on June 30, 1923, the Reverend George A. Hipkin, B.A. '15, in his thirty-seventh year.



*Alumni Association**FEEES**for 1924 -- 25 are**now due*

